

TO HELP LOCAL OPTION BILL

SENATOR HOOKER AGREES TO INTRODUCE IT IN SENATE.

Winters to be its sponsor in the House. The bill is to be introduced in the House on Monday.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—After having paraded it around ever since the first week of the legislative session and trying to persuade somebody to introduce it, the Anti-Saloon League finally has prevailed upon Senator Hooker and Assemblyman Winters to become sponsors to the local option bill.

At first they had secured a majority of the members of the House to support the bill, but the bill was not introduced in the lower house and then it was about for a Senator. While they were hunting for a Senator Mr. Rodgers became convinced that the bill was one that would not meet with the approval of his constituents. He demanded amendments to the bill, which the league would not make, and then he was convinced that the bill would go for a time as if the bill would go.

Looking for some one to further it. Even now the bill may not be introduced in the Senate, as an effort may be made to get it through the Assembly first.

The bill makes the laws which now apply to towns applicable to an election district in a city when an election is to be held to pass upon the local option question, and the city clerk is to become the town clerk for the time being. In New York city a certified copy of the statement of the results of the vote on each question submitted for the entire city or for any election district shall be filed with the State Commissioner of Excise, and in the case of a separate local option election in an election district, with the special deputy commissioner of excise of the borough in which such election district is situated. Biennial local option elections in cities shall be held at the time of the regular city election, except that cities whose officers are not elected biennially shall hold such election at the time of the city election.

A local option election for an entire city and for one or more election districts therein may be held at the same time.

If any of the questions to be submitted at such election for the entire city shall be answered in the affirmative but shall be answered in the negative on a separate question at a local option election held at the same time in an election district of this city, the result of such submission shall determine the status of the election district, notwithstanding an affirmative answer to the question in an election district, and no person or corporation shall traffic in liquors in such election district.

In order to tie the hands of the New York city, the bill provides that the city shall be bound by the result of the election held at the same time in an election district of this city, the result of such submission shall determine the status of the election district, notwithstanding an affirmative answer to the question in an election district, and no person or corporation shall traffic in liquors in such election district.

Assemblyman Eggleston introduced a bill requiring coal dealers to furnish 2,000 pounds of coal to a family. They are not allowed thirty pounds for waste.

A resolution from the New York Chamber of Commerce has been received by the Assembly, asking the State to take action on the bill.

The resolution says that the entire responsibility for the proper conduct of the city should be placed upon the Police Commissioner.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

Assemblyman Oliver introduced a bill requiring that actions for damages or for the recovery of property be tried in the city court.

SPECIAL FRANCHISE TAX.

Cuddeback of Buffalo to Assist in Proceeding Against City Corporation.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Attorney General Jackson to-day designated former Corporation Counsel William H. Cuddeback of Buffalo as an associate counsel with Daniel F. Cohan of New York city to represent the State Board of Tax Commissioners in the proceedings in the Supreme Court for a review of assessments placed on the special franchise of New York city corporations. Mr. Cuddeback is considered in Buffalo an expert on franchise tax matters.

A conference of counsel for the Manhattan Railway, Third Avenue Railroad and Western Union Telegraph Company will be held with the Attorney-General on Wednesday at the office of the Attorney-General here, when a compromise basis regarding the assessments placed upon the franchises of the corporations named may be reached.

Corporation Counsel William S. Ellison of New York and Louis E. Deane of Buffalo will also attend the conference, as these cities will intervene in the proceedings with the corporations if carried through the courts.

APPEAL FOR FURLONG.

Gov. Hughes Asked to Commute His Death Sentence to Life Imprisonment.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—John F. Cowan, attorney for Frank Furlong, the young man who murdered his aunt, Margaret Keeler, in her flat in New York city and was convicted of murder before Justice Foster in January, 1905, made an appeal to Gov. Hughes to-day for the commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

The application for clemency was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Nyree of New York, who asked that Furlong be sentenced to death. Furlong is asserted to have been mentally weak from dissipation. The husband of the murdered woman sent a letter to the Governor favoring the appeal.

JAP QUESTION UNSETTLED.

MAYOR SCHMITZ BOMBARDED WITH TELEGRAMS.

"Unless You Gain Everything Before You Concede Anything You Might as Well Stay Away From San Francisco" is the Substance of Them—More Conferences.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The satisfactory condition of the negotiations between Mayor Schmitz and the San Francisco school board on the one hand and President Roosevelt and Secretary Root on the other, for an adjustment of the differences arising out of the discrimination against Japanese attending the San Francisco public schools, is being complicated by agitators on the Pacific Coast, who are bombarding Schmitz and his associates with disquieting telegrams. The substance of these telegrams is: "Unless you gain everything before you concede anything, you might as well stay away from San Francisco." Schmitz and the school board are worried, and while they have reason to believe that the whole trouble can be settled in a way that will be satisfactory to the sentiment of the coast, they are afraid to make any move that on the face will not appear to be a complete victory for themselves.

Another conference of the President, Secretary Root and the San Francisco delegation was held at the White House this afternoon, but it was not conclusive, and there will be a third, and probably more conferences. Mayor Schmitz and the school board laid before the President a proposition that the school board be given to them in writing that if the prohibition against Japanese attending white schools in San Francisco should be removed the Federal Government will secure the enactment of legislation or other binding provision that Japanese coolies shall be excluded from admission to the United States. Such a formal assurance in black and white, the President was unable, even if he were willing, to give, for the reason that the exclusion arrangement can be provided for only through the consent of Japan or the approval of Congress.

The whole point at issue is involved in the unwillingness of the San Francisco delegation, hampered by virtual threats from Pacific Coast agitators to make any concessions on the school question unless a positive pledge is given that Japanese coolies will not be permitted to enter the United States. On Saturday the delegation was apparently willing to listen favorably to the assurances of the President that the outlook was excellent for obtaining the consent of Japan to exclusion regulations, but since then the agitators have frightened Mayor Schmitz and his companions into a state of hesitation.

The Washington Government is anxious to pay the way for an exclusion treaty with Japan by having the San Francisco school board rescind its regulation segregating Japanese pupils from white pupils. With this as a basis it can, it is believed, negotiate a very satisfactory convention that will, either directly or through provision for legislative enactment, bar out Japanese laborers in the same manner that Chinese laborers are now barred from this country. But the representatives of the San Francisco delegation, the Board of Education fear to make the concession asked prior to having the certainty before them in documentary form that exclusion will be obtained. That was the situation when they left the White House to-day.

After they had gone President Roosevelt and Secretary Root went out for a walk to talk over the embarrassing aspect which the negotiations have assumed.

In well informed circles it is declared that there is every prospect of an agreement with Japan for the exclusion of her coolies from the United States. The Japanese, it is maintained, are a proud people and they believe that the restrictions against Japanese children in the San Francisco schools should be removed and that the exclusion arrangement is perfected. This is apparently what the President and Secretary Root are endeavoring to obtain.

There is a lot of talk here to-day to the effect that any treaty with Japan which permits the admission of Japanese laborers to the United States will be rejected by the Senate or, if ratified, the Senate, by the courts, on the ground that it is unconstitutional in providing for discrimination against a certain class of American citizens.

The prevailing idea of the character of the existing treaty negotiations with Japan is that there will be no exclusion provided directly by the treaty, but that the convention will leave each of the parties free to take such measures as it may deem proper to exclude certain of the citizens or subjects of the other Government.

This talk is regarded as profitless at this time, however, for the reason that Secretary Root and the Japanese Ambassador are making public what they are doing and all discussion of the points at issue must be conducted in the strictest confidence.

While the San Francisco delegation has asked for a promise of exclusion of Japanese in return for their giving way on the school question, which they really don't want, much about, nor does any one in San Francisco, that fact does not mean that anything of the nature of an ultimatum has been given.

The members of the delegation declare that their minds are still wide open on the question asked in a plain, direct, and unvarnished way of the country. At the moment they will meet the wishes of President Roosevelt. Inasmuch as the President will probably convince the school board that their attitude on the school question does materially affect the country at large because it blocks a new treaty, the result does not seem in doubt.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

Andrew D. White and President Schurman say Most of It Should Go to the South.

ITHACA, Feb. 11.—Leading men at Cornell are loud in their expressions of approval of the gift of John D. Rockefeller to the General Education Board. Former President Andrew White says that the gift should not fail to be of immense value, providing that it be carefully and judiciously administered. He thinks, though, that if it is simply scattered over the country it will be of little use.

For the first time since his return from the West Mr. Murphy was at Tammany Hall yesterday. He was informed that the friends of Mayor McClellan had apparently begun to make their preparations for the primary fights next fall.

"I am not alarmed about these reports," Mr. Murphy said. "The primary will begin in ten days or so, and I am sure that my way I don't think we shall have much trouble."

NEW HAVEN ELECTRIC LINE.

Road Hopes to Use New Power From New York New Rochelle by March 1.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 11.—The New York and New Haven road made the official statement to-day that it is planned to open the new electric service between New Rochelle and the Grand Central station, New York, by March 1.

The opening is contingent upon construction progress, which is limited, owing to the crowded condition of the New York district.

The power house at Coscob is so far advanced that power can be furnished at any time. The company has received fifteen of the new electric locomotives.

GIVE OLD WINTER THE SLIP.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative waters, the winter climate, great health and pleasure resort. Write Bureau of Information for book. Or address Mrs. J. H. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.

AUTO FOR THE ANTARCTIC.

Novel Feature of Explorer Expedition to Be Sent Out From New Zealand.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A new British South Polar expedition will start in October next. It will be commanded by E. H. Shackleton. One of the lieutenants of Capt. Scott, the leader of the Discovery Antarctic expedition.

The new expedition will embark at New Zealand, whether the ship will return after landing the men and stores at the Discovery's winter quarters. It will return the following year to bring back the explorers, whose main object it will be to carry on the researches made by the sledge parties southward from the Discovery.

The most novel feature of the expedition will be the use of an automobile specially adapted for the ice surface.

SAILORS FIGHT CUBAN POLICE.

Ugly Row at Santiago Suppressed by Soldiers of American Garrison.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—Telegrams from Santiago state that a row occurred there last night between the police and sailors from the Tacoma, Whipple and other American warships. The sailors were told off and several of the sailors were